

Your Next Want Ad
May find the one more boarder
you want to fill your table.

THE MARION DAILY MIRROR.

Your Next Want Ad
May be answered by the best
"eligible servant girl in town."

VOLUME XX—NUMBER 37.

MARION, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

PRICE TWO CENTS

BEULAH BINFORD THE ENIGMA

Of the Trial of Henry Clay
Beattie For the Murder of
His Wife.

BOTH SIDES AFRAID OF HER

Neither so Far Has Decided
to Place Her on the
Witness Stand.

She Declares She Will Tell
the Truth but They do not
Know What Turn She
Will Give Affairs.

She Admits Her and Beattie Were
Chums For Four Years—Beattie
Encouraged by His Lawyers Yesterday.

By United Press Wire.
Chesterfield, Courthouse, Aug. 31.—Locked in the prison of a silent seventeen-year-old girl, a feminine enigma today lay the story that would settle the fight for life of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., on trial for the murder of his wife.

Since She Was Thirteen.
Beulah Binford, sweetheart of the accused man since she was thirteen years old, held the secret that would condemn or clear Henry Beattie. But neither the lawyers who seek to send Beattie to the electric chair, nor those who are working to save his life, would admit that they would place the grey-eyed girl on the witness stand either to prove or disprove the tale on which depended the life of the accused man.

Both prosecution and defense are afraid of her. Despite a series of vicious third-degree examinations her real attitude was just as much in doubt today as it was when Henry Beattie was arrested for the murder of his wife. And she laughingly admitted it.

"If they place me on the stand, I will tell the truth," said Beulah with a tinkling, childish laugh that echoed through the iron-walled jail in Richmond, where she is confined. "I can't tell you what my testimony will be, but it will be the truth."

The slim, little child-woman threw back her head, cast her wealth of golden hair out of her eyes and with an outburst of the joy of living seated herself on the edge of the plain meat table that with her bed makes up the plain furnishing of her cell. Swinging her silk-clad ankles to and fro, she answered questions. Evidently not a thought of the fate of the indefinitely "crazy-eyed" prisoner who faces the electric chair, crossed her mind.

"Do you love Henry Beattie?" she was asked.

She likes Beattie, she smiling but evasive reply. "He and I were awfully good chums. Maybe we were too good chums. But he and I had been pals for four years." There was just a trace of resentment in her voice. Three years after Beattie met the grey-eyed, golden-haired girl, he married the woman who was foully murdered on the Midland turntable six weeks ago.

The slithering ankles moved slower and the silvery voice grew softer. "I never had a chance," she complained. "I was too young. I didn't know what it all meant. But Henry was my friend, he took care of me when everything looked dark and dreary. I won't forget that. It's hard for a girl to make her way in this world when everything is against her."

A short silence followed and then: "What is a poor girl to do?" The beautiful little child-woman threw her slender arms about her head in despair. "It's a hard world on the woman," she sighed. Then brightening, she added: "But we got through it some way."

"I tried to be straight," she said, "but everything was against me. Whenever I tried to get honest work, someone would pick me up and say: 'That girl is no good.' Then I had no choice. I knew what was right and what was wrong all right but I never had a chance to do the right thing."

"What will you tell about Henry Beattie and his wife if you are placed on the witness stand?"

Beulah will not promise. "I can't tell you that," she said. "Wait till I take the stand."

"If Henry is acquitted, will you and he be 'chums' again?" A shudder shook the girl and she said quickly: "I never could trust myself alone with a man that had been accused of murder. I think I will never be alone with Henry Beattie again. I would be afraid."

And with a shake of her head, the girl-woman shuddered involuntarily. Evidently, the chain of circumstances that had drawn about Henry Clay Beattie affected her.

Throwing herself on her iron cot, she concluded the interview: "Oh, I'll tell the truth, I'll tell the truth," and she sobbed with a motion of dismissal.

"bearded man," who matched the one who Beattie claimed murdered his wife, has begun its case. Two witnesses said they saw the bearded stranger near the scene of the crime, but at best their story is vague and unimpaired. The question of calling Beulah Binford was the big point today.

Prosecution May Call Girl.
"We will not call her unless her testimony is absolutely necessary in rebuttal," declared Special Prosecutor Vandenberg.

"We have no idea now of calling Beulah Binford," said Harry M. Smith, of the defense.

So the slim-framed, grey-eyed girl in Richmond jail still remains an enigma. When the court convened today, Juror Purdy was more comfortable than he has been since the beginning of the trial. With the permission of Judge Watson and the consent of lawyers on both sides, a dentist was brought out from Richmond last night to fix up a set of aching molars that had been bothering him since the trial began. Until long after midnight the dentist and a physician labored over the suffering juror and today he said he was feeling all right.

It was settled definitely today that Henry Beattie will not plead insanity to escape the electric chair. He is determined to make his fight on its merits and his chief counsel, Harry M. Smith, said:

"You may announce definitely that he will not make any insanity defense. We are well satisfied with the trend of events and see no reason for changing our plans." A driving belief in the innocence of the little child-woman again today. Travel over the main-line roads of Chesterfield county was very difficult, but the crowd of morbidly curious was on hand even before the lawyers and the judge made their belated appearance.

When court convened Smith wanted to recall J. C. Talley, who told of hearing a woman's scream on the night of the murder. But Talley, in an automobile with Detective Scherer was marooned somewhere along the muddy road. Then Smith called David.

Continued on Page Seven.

TAFT EXPRESSES HIS SENTIMENTS

Denounces Judiciary Recal
Before Bar Association—Warm Reception.

ADVOCATES RAISING SALARIES

Of Judges From \$15,000 to
\$25,000 and is Wildly
Applauded.

Urges Lawyers to Take up
Judiciary Reform—Com-
mittee Reports Against
Recall.

Taft Doesn't Voice His Sentiment in
so Many Words but the Gist is Well
Understood—Begg Them to Stand
up For Treaties Sans Amendments.

By United Press Wire.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 31.—Addressing the members of the American Bar Association here today, President Taft urged the lawyers to take up the work of reform in judicial procedure; denounced the recall as applied to the judiciary and urged the adoption of the arbitration treaties negotiated with France and Great Britain.

The president's remarks were greeted with enthusiasm by the 800 lawyers. The greatest demonstration came when the president advocated the increase of salaries for federal judges from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year and when he referred to the recall as a "wild theory."

Just preceding the president's arrival the convention heard the report of a special committee of former presidents of the association, who presented a resolution denouncing the recall of the judiciary. This report was received with great applause. The committee included former Secretary of War Dickinson, Judge Alton B. Parker, Harry St. George Tucker, Virginia, George W. Lehmann, solicitor general of the United States; C. F. Libby, Maine and George C. Hawley Philadelphia.

The president motored here from Beverly in a driving run over roads that would have been well high impassable in a less powerful machine than the executive automobile.

The president did not specifically name the recall of the judiciary in his address but only one interpretation was put upon his words by his legal-minded audience. The president said:

"I am filled with gratitude for the men of 1787-89; these marvelous men who made the constitution. In these days when all are for progress, it is of benefit to the community that we have an instrument of sufficient elasticity to meet our changing needs, and sufficient restrictions to keep out will the mischief that it tried would injure the community and prove a failure. I thank God for John Marshall, who decided that the courts have the right to make the law of the legislature square with the constitution."

Speaking of the need for reforms in judicial procedure President Taft said:

"We lawyers who know best the
Continued on Page Five.

SOME ROADS WILL PAY LESS

Tax Valuations Greatly
Increased Yet Taxes of
Some

MAY BE DECREASED

Last Year the Average Rate
Was Three per Cent and
Now With

A One per cent Rate the
Roads Unless Boosted
Three Times as High

Will Not Pay as Much Taxes as They
Did Formerly But the Homes and
Farmers Will Pay Very Much Less
Than They Did.

By United Press Wire.

Columbus, Aug. 31.—Tax agents of some of the big railroads in Ohio are immensely pleased with the final valuations fixed on railroads by the tax commission because they will actually pay less tax this year than last because of the decreased tax rate.

The total valuation placed on railroads for 1911 is \$574,334,249, compared to \$144,499,599 in 1910. This is an increase of 243.6 per cent. There are eight small roads yet to be valued and when they are in the total figures will be close to \$585,000,000. In actual taxes this year the railroads will pay about \$5,900,000, compared to \$5,000,000 last year. Some of the big ones will pay less.

Last year when their valuation was low, the average tax rate was three per cent while this year with a valuation that represents the actual market value, the average rate will be only one per cent. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, of which Governor Harman was receiver, will pay less taxes this year than last because its valuation is not three times as much as it was. It will pay about \$130,000 this year, compared to about \$200,000 last year. Other big roads whose tax bills will be less will be the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, Queen & Crescent Lake Erie & Western, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern and Mahoning Coal Railway company and Swan Creek Railway company.

The three latter roads were valued in a lump this year at \$47,089,946, compared to \$20,315,128 last year. But last year, with the three per cent rate they paid approximately \$600,000 taxes, while this year with a one per cent rate they will pay about \$470,000. The tentative valuation placed on Baltimore & Ohio lines by the commission was \$109,000,000, but when it came to fixing a final valuation this was reduced to \$90,000,000.

COUNT DEL NOCE ARRAIGNED

Charge Placed Against Him
Was Abduction of a Fif-
teen-Year-Old Girl.

By United Press Wire.

New York, Aug. 31.—Count Del Noce was arraigned in the Harlem police court today on a charge of abduction preferred by officials of the Children's society. He was arrested in apartments at 129 west 118th street late last night, charged with having abducted Doris Weikle, a fifteen-year-old girl, from her home in Cleveland. The arrest followed a tip from an agent of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Cleveland, who said that the count had advertised in Cleveland newspapers that he wanted to marry a young girl. The advertisement from the Cleveland Plain Dealer was mailed to the Children's society. It read as follows:

"Fine gentleman of noble family wants to marry young girl, honest and good education, blonde or light red hair preferred."

When the detectives went to the Del Noce apartments they found the Weikle girl there. As first she claimed to be the count's daughter, then his wife, and finally admitted she was not related to him. She said her home was at 7132 Superior street, Cleveland, and she changed this later to 193 East Ninety-third street.

The count was held in \$5,000 bail for examination next Friday afternoon on a charge of abduction. No testimony was taken today, the count acting on a short affidavit made by a representative of the Children's society, and Count Del Noce made no statement in court.

His Recent Criticisms.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, of Philadelphia, whose recent criticism of the coming wedding of John Jacob Astor to Miss Madeleine Force aroused a storm of discussion, may decide to make Detroit his home if the controversy now raging between the Philadelphia clergyman and his bishop, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, results in the former's resignation. It became known here today that Dr. Richmond had applied to Bishop Charles D. Williams of this city for an Episcopal rectorship in his diocese.

At The Elgin Road Race.



View of the grandstand showing the immense crowd. From a photograph taken just before the collapse in which 2,000 fell in a pit and over 100 were injured. Below, the start of the Great Elgin National Road Race for the Elgin trophy, stock chassis under 400 cubic inches of 350 miles.

ALASKA HAS HER TRIALS

Cancellation of Cunningham
Coal Claims Saved the
People From Grab.

NO ADEQUATE LAW

For the Development of the
Coal Lands of That Coun-
try Has Been Enacted.

Ryan Trying to Get Val-
uable Terminals at Con-
troller Bay With Fair
Prospects.

Senator Poindestexter Says Should a
Monopoly be Given There It Would
be Stupendously Valuable.

By United Press Wire.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Threatened by the loss of priceless mineral resources, deprived of the benefit of its rich coal fields, denied an efficient form of government, and its valuable fishing industry in the hands of a grasping monopoly, Alaska has presented one of the hardest problems which congress has faced during the past session. Already plans have been formed which will make the problem one of the leading ones of the next session.

During the agitation for several years this situation has resulted. The Cunningham coal claims have been canceled by Secretary Fisher, of the Interior Department. His action saved the people from the attempted grab of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, thousands of acres of high quality coal worth untold millions of dollars.

No adequate law for the development of the coal fields appears in the statute books, and with vast supplies at hand, Alaska must get their coal from distant points—even Australia. Secretary Fisher will recommend a practicable law to congress.

Richard S. Ryan's attempt to acquire from the government valuable terminal privileges for a railroad at Controller bay, has been consummated but the prospects seem to favor his enterprise. Congress passed a law giving Ryan permission to build a wharf over shallow water to a deep, narrow channel in Controller bay. The grant was subject to approval by Secretary of War Stimson, however, and the matter is pending in the war department.

Ryan has not received title from the government for locations under soldiers' scrip of land on the shore of the bay made in the interest of Ryan but it is said these lands cannot be denied him and that the delay has been merely a matter of official routine. Each of these locations extends for 100 rods along the bay but are not contiguous. The law provides that every alternate claim, 80 rods on the bay, shall be retained by the government.

Ryan had the presumption to file a terminal railroad claim of 40 acres, covering an entire frontage of one of the government's 80 rod reserva-

tions. President Taft, however, has said that that claim is clearly against the law.

With characteristic foresight Ryan has surveyed a railroad right of way, about 27 miles long, from Controller bay to the coal fields in which the priceless deposits sought by the Cunningham claims are located.

There is a general impression that if Ryan and his backers build the railroad it will eventually pass to the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate.

The syndicate owns the only railroad in Alaska, with a length of about 20 miles, and when the Cunningham claims seemed to be within reach, had planned to build a short branch to the coal fields. The shore terminus is at Cordova, not a great distance from Cordova bay.

Senator Poindestexter (Rpn. Wash.) who is an authority on Alaska said today that the parties seeking to strip its wealth in a monopoly are J. P. Morgan, the Guggenheims and a London firm, Close Bros.

"Should the government give them a transportation monopoly in Alaska," declared the Senator, "it would be one of the most stupendously rich money making propositions in the world. Even an increase over reasonable rates of 10 to 15 cents a ton would mean millions increase above ordinary profits. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no control over railroads in Alaska."

"Monopoly is not only charged but admitted by these men as the object they have in view. They seek to control not only land transportation but the ocean shipping and are now credited with being masters of the great fisheries and large mercantile enterprises. It is a private monopoly and they are seeking to extend it over vast mineral interests in Alaska."

"As a remedy I believe that the government should develop a large coal deposit for its own use and for public distribution. It should construct a railroad from the mine to the coast and operate a fleet of steamers to convey coal to our naval stations throughout the Pacific and to consumers in the cities in the Pacific coast states. In that way an effective curb could be placed upon corporations also engaged in coal production and disposed to extort exorbitant prices from the consumers."

Present laws applying to Alaska make the development of coal deposits impossible. An individual is permitted to hold 160 acres of coal land and it seems to be obvious that an attempt to work on such a small basis could result only in loss.

Hills introduced in the Senate by Poindestexter, Work (Rpn. Cal.) and Jones (Rpn. Wash.) present solutions for the problem. They are similar in respect to providing or strict government control of railroad rates and the price to be charged to consumers. Fair remuneration to those engaged in the industry but no monopolistic extortion are the points held in view by these Senators.

Senator Work's bill was written by Gifford Pinchot. Some of its points are that the Secretary of the Interior may lease to a person not to exceed 5,120 acres of coal land for a term of not over 20 years. A small royalty on the production is made payable to the government. Lessees are to be granted under the condition that the lessee "will not monopolize or unduly restrain the trade in coal and that the lessee will proceed to develop the coal diligently."

Full power is given the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the price at which the lessee may sell coal.

The Long Island Railroad in 18 years carried a third of a billion passengers and not one of them was killed as the result of a railroad accident.

A Chicago Fire.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—During a \$100,000 fire in a four-story building in the loop district early today in the Chicago Eye, Ear & Nose hospital had great difficulty in keeping patients from jumping from fourth floor windows. The fire was confined to the first floor. One hundred girls working in a telephone exchange on the sixth and seventh floors of an adjoining building took to their switchboards.

Over a Precipice.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31.—Will Bourlier, 27, and Mrs. Lillian Florence, 30, were killed, and Rene De Pere badly injured near Johnson, early today when their automobile skidded against the guard rails of a bridge and fell 50 feet over a precipice. They were returning from a dance.

BANNER DAY AT STATE FAIR

Gates Being Clogged Today
at an Early Hour.

By United Press Wire.

Columbus, O., Aug. 31.—Judging by the early start of the fair gates, here being clogged early today by visitors from all over the state, indications are that today will prove the banner day of the fair. By 9 o'clock over 7,000 people had passed through the turnstiles. Fair officials expect over 25,000 people during the day. The "Thursday record" is 47,000, made in 1909.

Trains coming into the city early today were crowded with visitors and the downtown streets were thronged. The grounds are in the best shape of any day of the week. Heavy steam rollers were put to work everywhere Wednesday night, particularly on the roads.

The Wednesday crowd numbered about 35,000 people. The total receipts for the day and night were \$19,245.

MARTIAL LAW AT COLUMBUS

State Fair Grounds Under
Command of Ohio National
Guards.

EVIL DOERS DO THE CHORES

Are Arrested by the Guards-
men and put to Work with
Small Ceremony.

Postmaster Krumm Com-
plains That he was Ar-
rested Without Sufficient
Reason.

Had an Office on Grounds For Ac-
commodation of Visitors and Entered
Without a Ticket as an Official.

Several Fair Visitors Arrested and
Put to Work.

By United Press Wire.

Columbus, O., Aug. 31.—Martial law, to all practical purposes, has been established by the Ohio national guard at the state fair grounds. Guardsmen who parade the grounds and exhibit halls with rifles shouldered, are arresting fair visitors who are charged with minor offenses and making them do guard duty and perform menial chores about the soldiers' camp, in pursuance of orders from the state board of agriculture.

Nineteen persons, including Postmaster Harry Krumm, all accused of minor offenses, were arrested by guardsmen on the grounds today. Postmaster Krumm, who was halted by a guard as he was entering the grounds in an automobile carrying United States mail, was released by the officer of the day after the guard had physically mistreated him in attempting to take him to the guardhouse by force. The other eighteen "culprits" were made to serve sentences that were passed without the formality of civil law procedure.

Krumm Complains.
Postmaster Krumm has made a complaint to Adjutant General Weybrecht and the latter promised to make an investigation.

The postmaster had established an office on the grounds for the accommodation of visitors. Krumm said he had been assured by Secretary Saxles that gatesmen and guards would not stop him if he drove right through, but he was stopped by a guard who demanded that he park his automobile.

Postmaster Krumm, in his complaint to Adjutant General Weybrecht, told that official that he thought it was an outrage that private citizens should be placed under arrest; indiscriminately by the guardsmen and he demanded an investigation.

"The charge that we are conducting martial law is false," said Major McQuig, who is in command of the guards. "What we did was to take in charge all those guilty of minor offenses and make them do police duty on the grounds."

When the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople was built 1,600 years ago the bricks and stones used were laid in mortar mixed with a solution of muck and the odor still remains.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS WANTED

Movement to Eliminate
Bossism and Place Con-
trol of Democracy in

THE HAND OF THE PEOPLE

A Leader Wanted Next
Year Who Will Represent
the People and

Not Predatory Interests.
Senator Owen's Statuette
of Nathan the Wise and his
Story of That Prince.

Small Part of Merchant Marine Flies
Our Flag—Easy For Foreign Gov-
ernments to Obtain Information
About Our Defenses.

By United Press Wire.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Elimination of political bossism is one of the main objects of the progressive Democrats who are busily engaged in the work of organizing a country wide federation of Democratic predatory clubs. They contend that both the big parties are dominated to a large extent by bosses in states, cities and counties.

"We are in complete sympathy with Democratic principles," said Senator George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, Oregon, one of the leaders in the movement today. "The federation in no sense stands for party dissension but to place the control of the democracy in the hands of the voters."

"No personalities as to candidates are involved in the movement and no men have been discussed as candidates."

"We do want, however, a progressive Democrat as a candidate for president next year. We want a leader who will represent the people, rather than the predatory interests of the country. The federation will constitute machinery inside the party to bring about the election of such a man in the 1912 campaign."

"We want the people to have a voice in the naming of the party standard bearer rather than to have him named as the result of secret caucuses and in conventions controlled by self-appointed leaders of the party."

Washington, Aug. 31.—On the desk of Senator L. Owen, of Oklahoma, in the senate office building, is a statuette that excites the interest and admiration of many visitors. Asked to tell the story of the artistic creation Owen said today:

"The statuette is of Nathan the Wise. It is a piece of pure cararra marble. I bought it, not only because it is an exquisite work of art, but because of my admiration of the story of Nathan the Wise. The story, as I remember it, and I have not heard it for many years, is substantially as follows:

"Saladin was the Sultan of Assyria, noted for the noblest qualities of chivalry, greatness of soul, piety, justice and moderation. He caused the philosophers of the three great religions to appear before him and when they had argued the case of the Christian, Mohammedan and Buddhist religions, Saladin was confused, and he called upon Nathan the Wise to explain to him the true religion."

Nathan replied with a story of a famous emperor who had lived long before. When he was about to die the emperor called in, separately his three beloved sons. Each of them craved, as a parting gift a magic ring worn by the emperor, which had the wonderful quality of making its possessor beloved by his fellow men. It gave happiness, peace and prosperity.

The emperor promised the ring to each of his sons. Being troubled in mind he caused his skilled jeweler to make two exact duplicates. Having confused the rings, he gave one to each of the sons, "admonishing each to keep it as a profound secret. And closing to him, one that he possessed the ring." Nathan's story concluded:

"A year after the emperor died, the brothers assembled in annual reunion and each disclosed to the other that he had the magic ring. As good brothers should do, then they agreed that whoever showed by his life he was virtuous, honorable and kind to his fellow men, and was beloved by his fellow men, he it was who had the magic ring."

"And so, Saladin," said Nathan the Wise, "you may determine between those great philosophers. Whoever shows by his life that he is virtuous, honorable and kind to his fellow man, and is beloved by his fellow man, he has a right to claim that he has the true religion."

"It was this story which induced me to buy the statuette of Nathan the Wise."

Washington, Aug. 31.—The small part taken by the United States in the great marine traffic of the world is reported in the annual report of navigation through the Suez canal just received by the department of commerce and labor.

In the year 1910 the vessels passing through the Suez canal numbered 4,533 and the tonnage was 14,581,898. Of this great mass of shipping 30 vessels, with 105,793 tonnage, displayed the stars and stripes. Twen-

Continued on Page Six.